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1. The principal power plants in Slovenia are as follows:

   a. Fala: Supplies almost the whole of east and northeast Slovenia.

      1) Maine line: Fala - Maribor - Celje (80 kv).

      2) With 35 kv lines it supplies small consumers as far as Varazdin.

      3) With three 35 kv lines it supplies the nitrogen plant at Ruse.

   b. Mariborski Otok: Supplies entirely the Fala net (80 kv). No other supply line at present.

   c. Dravograd: Supplies power, via the 110 kv line, to the main Slovene net. With 20 kv lines, it supplies local consumers at Slovenjgradec, the Mezica mine, the Gustanj Steel Mill, and other consumers. A new 110 kv line will connect the Dravograd plant with the one at Mariborski Otok.

   d. Velenje: Supplies Savinjska Dolina as far as Slovenjgradec and is connected with the main net by a 110 kv line.

      1) Other consumers: Mezica mine; Gustanj steel mill (over 16 MVA transformer); Velenje lignite mine.

      2) Surplus power: To the transformer station Podlog (near St. Peter, Savinjska Dolina) via a 60 kv line.

      3) Velenje is scheduled to obtain one large caloric (steam) power plant with a capacity planned eventually to reach 300,000 kw. This would enable considerable expansion of the Velenje mine. The present capacity of the power plant only narrowly exceeds actual consumption of electric energy (1KWA - 1.3 kg of coal).

      4) Another project is the erection of 110 kv and 220 kv lines Valenje - Mariborski Otok and Velenje - transformer station Lasko. Velenje is intended to become an important center in the electric power supply

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of Slovenia. The accomplishment of these projects, however, depends largely on machinery and electrical materials supplied from abroad.

e. Trbovlje: The largest caloric power plant in Slovenia. It is linked with the main net via Podlog and Lasko. It serves also as a relay station between the eastern and western parts of Slovenia. It supplies: the Trbovlje, Zagorje and Hrastnik mines, as well as the surrounding areas. In winter this power plant is the principal supplier of electric power to the industrial undertakings in Slovenia.

f. Rajhenburg: Supplies the Rajhenburg mine and surrounding areas as far as the Croatian border. Surplus energy is channeled into the new 110 kv line Trbovlje - Lasko - Zagreb.

g. Other power plants in Slovenia: These are of local character as industrial plants are fed by the above named power plants. An exception is the large hydroelectric plant Doblarji (60,000 kw) which was ceded to Yugoslavia according to the peace treaty with Italy. Because of the difference in cyclic frequency (Doblarji: 42, Slovene electric net: 50), the Doblarji power plant cannot be linked with the main Slovene net.

2. The principal transformer stations in Slovenia:

a. Podlog: Links the 60 kv lines Trbovlje - Velenje - Crnuce. Transforms 60 kv to 20 kv by means of a 10 MVA anto-transformer, for supply to surrounding areas and to the industrial plants in Savinjska Dolina.

b. Crnuce: Originally a transformer station for Ljubljana. Its importance grew with the installation of a 60 - 110 kv transformer which links Jesenice with the main Slovene net.

c. Lakso: Links the plants Fala and Mariborski Otok with the remaining Slovene net. It is a relay station of the 110 kv line Trbovlje - Zagreb, which is the backbone of the electric power link between Slovenia and Croatia. Lasko partly supplies Celje and the industrial plants there with 10 and 35 kv lines.

d. Radvanje: Is the transformer station for Maribor and surroundings, with connections to Ptuj, Murska Sobota and northwestern Croatia.

e. The Slovene electric power net maintains a large but unspecified number of small local transformer stations.

3. Attached is a diagram of the main electric installations in Slovenia.